TITLE OF INVENTION:

Grizzle Number Line with Kieu Wave Form

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CROSS -REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS:

I am claiming reference to provisional Patent Application, application number 60/401,359, filing date 08/06/2002, confirmation number 3539.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

Field of invention: Mathematics

There are no known references to existing specific documents. A reference to a specific problem is generally referred to Prime numbers.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

By using the Grizzle number Line and the Kieu wave Form associated with it, it is possible, by the use of the Symmetry of these coexisting entities to locate the position and existence of all Prime numbers.

The advantage of using the Grizzle Number Line with the associated Kieu Wave Form is the application of Symmetry to a two dimensional number line as opposed to the traditional linear number line used Mathematics.

The object of the invention is to locate the position of Prime numbers in a 'grid' layout pattern.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING:

Figure 1A:

This figure shows the Grizzle Number Line. This is a two dimensional representation of the commonly known linear number line in mathematics. It depicts the number One starting at a top position that sequentially increments downward to the number seven, inclusive. This Figure 1A may also be drawn in reverse.

Figure 1A proceeds sequentially in multiples of seven on each row. Figure 1A depicts the Grizzle Number Line up to and including the number 1260.

Figure 1A also shows a linear Number Line number associated with each Column in the Grizzle Number Line. This Number Line is a direct result of dividing the 7^{th} row of the Grizzle Number Line by seven.

Figure 2A:

This figure shows the application of the Kieu Wave Form (Shaded areas) to the Grizzle Number Line.

The Kieu Wave Form consists of two basic rows.
Row (5) which starts at the number five and increments at the rate of six.
Row (7) which starts at the number seven and increments at the rate of six.

The Kieu Wave Form increments per column of the Grizzle Number Line by a factor of 42.

Figure 2A represents the Kieu Wave Form up to the number 1260.

Figure 2A shows the corresponding Number Line associated with the Grizzle Number Line.

Figure 3A:

Figure 3A represents the addition of the Zero to the beginning of the Number Line. Also an example list of numbers which replace the zero to represent incrementing sections of the Grizzle Number Line in grid form.

Figure 4A:

Figure 4A represents the Grizzle Number Line in a grid form without the Grizzle Number Line Numbers, only the Number Line.

Figure 5A:

Figure 5A represents the Kieu Wave Form applied to the Grizzle Number Line with the Number Line, in grid form.

Figure 6A:

Figure 6A shows the results of underlying symmetry applied to the Kieu Wave Form, starting from zero.

Figure 7A:

Figure 7A shows the results of underlying symmetry applied to the Kieu Wave Form, starting from one hundred eighty.

Figure 8A:

Figure 8A shows the results of underlying symmetry applied to the Kieu Wave Form, starting at twelve hundred and sixty.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION:

The Grizzle Number Line with the associated Kieu Wave Form is designed to find Prime numbers. Because of the perfect symmetry of these entities it is the exploitation of these symmetries that accomplishes this task.

The Grizzle Number Line is infinite. As shown in Figure 1A once the Grizzle number Line is started it will continue infinitely in multiples of seven's. Consequently the Number Line associated with the Grizzle Number Line is linear in nature but is a direct result of dividing the Grizzle Number Line row 7 by 7, which is also infinite. The Number Line will always represent exactly the number of columns on the Grizzle Number Line.

The Kieu Wave From when applied to the Grizzle Number Line also has a perfect symmetry. This symmetry is in multiples of 6. By adding 6 to the five and seven respectively the Kieu Wave Form develops on the Grizzle Number Line for as long as the Grizzle Number Line extends, which is infinite. Figure 2A.

The Grizzle Number Line can be segmented into section s of 180's per the Number Line. This segmenting results in a 'grid' which is formed by 6 smaller sections of the Number Line in multiples of 30, which in turn these sections consist of 5 sections of the Number Line in multiples of sixes. Figure 3A and Figure 4A

'Process' of use of the Invention

Example: (Only using numbers on the Kieu Wave Form)

Start of 'grid'	MOD by	Equals	Start of Symmetry	
0	11	0	11 - 0 = 11	0 + 11 = 11
180	11	4	11 - 4 = 7	180 + 7 = 187
360	11	8	11 - 8 = 3	360 + 3 = 363
540	11	1	11 - 1 = 10	540 + 10 = 550
720	13	5	13 - 5 = 8	720 + 8 = 728
1260	23	18	23 - 18 = 5	1260 + 5 = 1265

The Process is simple. As long as the beginning 'grid' number that replaces the zero is a multiple of 180 then the 'process' just finds the MOD of this number using a Kieu Wave number. Minus that Mod from the Kieu Wave number and add it to the 'grid' number. Multiply this number by 7 and add or subtract the Kieu Wave number as many times as wanted. This will leave only the numbers on the Grizzle Number Line that does not have underlying symmetries (Prime numbers). (Excluding the numbers divisible by 2 or 3 which are inconsequential, they do not fall on the Kieu Wave)

The best mode contemplated by me of carrying out this invention is a small Computer program that finds the Mod of any beginning 'grid' number using a Kieu Wave number. Finding the start position of the underlying Kieu Wave number and marking it as having a underlying symmetry. Since there is only one 'grid' this is very fast. Also since one number (like the 11), once it has been marked on the 'grid', then no other multiple of that number need be processed. IE: 55, 187, 1111 etc.

This 'process' can be extended across multiple 'grids' connected together. Figure 6A, Figure 7A, may be joined at the end and beginning, respectively.